

GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE NEWS

Daily Except Sunday EVENING

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV

GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

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GLENDALE'S CHANCE

HERMAN NELSON POINTS THE WAY TO PATRIOTIC, PROFIT-ABLE LOCAL INVESTMENT

Herman Nelson, cashier of the Bank of Glendale, is concerned for fear Glendale is not fully awake to her business opportunities and to the demand for development. Es-crows which have passed through his hands show that during the past sixty days more realty sales have been made, and the majority for cash, than at any time within three or four years. Through real estate dealers and renting agents he is informed that the supply of untenanted houses is practically exhausted and this is confirmed by daily calls at the bank by persons seeking homes in this city, many of whom are forced to go elsewhere to find a place of residence.

In the opinion of Mr. Nelson, now is the time to get busy and build houses to be rented or sold. We have plenty of desirable, unimproved lots and the banks, not to speak of private capitalists, have an abundance of money seeking investment which ought to be employed for the development of the city.

The objection commonly raised is that the price of lumber and other materials is high. On this point Mr. Nelson says he has taken pains to investigate and has learned that this condition is due to the fact that stocks of lumber are very low and though the output in lumbering districts will increase now that the war is over, the big demand caused by the resumption of activity in building lines will absorb it so rapidly that we cannot look for a lowering of prices for some time to come. Builders might as well face conditions and go ahead now as to wait in the vain hope of purchasing for less money. This reduction of stocks is easily accounted for by shortage of labor in the lumber camps caused by army drafts, the big lumber purchases by the government and the extra demands upon lumber jacks for the production of lumber for the building of vessels and air ships. The release of many men normally employed in lumbering will immensely relieve the situation but cannot be depended upon to restore normal conditions for some time to come.

The public generally approves the disposition by the government to institute public work to furnish employment to returning soldiers. Mr. Nelson thinks a little private patriotism along the line of home building in Glendale to provide quarters for the many who desire to come here to live and at the same time to give work to some of our own men who are seeking employment, would be decidedly to our credit. In other words, he would like to see patriotism begin at home and to see some of the spirit which has led our people to invest so cheerfully in government bonds and war savings certificates, now taking up local investments for the up-building of Glendale.

USILTONS LEASE HOME

Earl B. Newcomb of Seattle, Wash., has leased the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Usilton, 102 E. Elk avenue, for a year and with his family is already located there. Mr. and Mrs. Usilton have taken an apartment at 223 1/2 Maple avenue where they expect to enjoy a rest from the care of a house and grounds for a year. Mr. Newcomb is a contracting engineer, who is employed on the new million dollar theater which is being built for Pantages at the corner of Seventh and Hill, Los Angeles, and has been so impressed with the charms of Glendale as a place of residence that he has elected to live here instead of in the Angel City.

APPRECIATES HIS ARMY TREATMENT

Sergt. Paul Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Williams, has returned to his home on Maple avenue and expects soon to resume his college work. He comes from Langley Aviation Field, Va., and is full of enthusiasm over his experience and treatment in the army, for which he has unstinted praise. He says what is done for the soldiers is beyond expression. He has been in three different training schools and only regrets that his time was all spent in preparation and he had no chance to get into action. He is glad, however, to get home and to return to school.

SILVIUS HOME SOLD

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Silvius have sold their home at 356 West Colorado street to J. A. Berge, of Bakersfield, and the new owner took possession yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Silvius have not decided whether they will buy another home or build.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY ANNOUNCES IT WILL OBEY ORDER OF STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION

There is good news for Glendale in the following announcement of the telephone company through its local manager:

"The toll rate of ten cents between Glendale and Los Angeles, and the toll rate between Glendale and Burbank of five cents, will not be effective February 1 as planned.

"FRED DEAL, Manager."

DIANDO FILM COMPANY

EXPECTS TO RESUME OPERATIONS BY THE FIRST OF MARCH

The Diando Film Company, which until recently used the studio on Verdugo Road in staging the plays in which their star Baby Marie Osborne was featured, now has its offices in the H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. Miss Osborne is at present touring the United States, visiting all the theatres which have used her pictures and getting personally acquainted with their patrons. Today she is in Seattle. She will be back by the middle of February when production will be resumed. When Mr. English, publicity manager, was asked where she would locate her studio, he said, with a significant look: "That will depend—We would like to re-establish ourselves in Glendale, but are waiting to find out what the final action of the Pacific Telephone Company will be in regard to toll rates between that city and Los Angeles. At 2c a call our tolls averaged about \$24 a month. Under the schedule proposed they would exceed \$200 a month, which is more than we feel like contributing to that corporation. We expect to be located somewhere by the first of March, and hope the telephone toll question will be settled before that time."

CORP. ESTERLY'S SHOWER

Mrs. John Esterly and daughter of Adams street, who left Wednesday evening for San Francisco to visit Corporal W. W. Esterly, asked the Evening News to thank their many friends for their interest in Corporal Esterly. When the news circulated that they were to visit him, gifts for his comfort and pleasure began to come and by the time they found it necessary to close their trunk quite a "shower" had arrived. They are deeply appreciative of this kindly interest and say it will greatly cheer the Corporal to know that so many people in Glendale are thinking of him.

TO HONOR SOLDIERS

The Epworth League of the First Methodist Church, this city, has arranged a social for Friday evening at which the guests of honor will be the men who have returned from service, particularly members of the local league though all soldiers and sailors will be heartily welcomed.

The list includes Howard McGillis, Odin Askeland, from overseas, Jas. F. McBryde, Ellis Thomas, Ralph Wright, Capt. H. V. Brown, Lieut. Ralph Lusby, Private Paul Brooks, George Goodhue, Wilbur Lee, Elwood Ingledue. Miss Ila Brooks is chairman of entertainment and Miss Doris Ingledue of refreshments, and a delightful evening is promised. The party will take place in the Social Hall of the church.

PEDESTRIAN INJURED

COMRADE ROBT. TAYLOR KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS BY BOY RIDING WHEEL ON SIDEWALK

Comrade Robert Taylor of Palmer avenue, a veteran and member of the N. P. Banks Post, is now at his home recovering from bruises suffered yesterday when he was run down by a sixteen-year-old youth on a bicycle and knocked unconscious while walking on Glendale avenue between Broadway and Wilson on his way to see Rev. Norton. The boy was using the sidewalk instead of the street and Mr. Taylor did not have warning of his approach.

Friends of Mr. Taylor have urged him to take some legal action either against the city which does not protect pedestrians by the enforcement of its ordinances against bicycle riding on sidewalks, or by beginning suit against the youth or his legal guardians, but he has not indicated what he will do. His hurts are not serious, but they might have been.

MAY WITHDRAW SUPPORT FROM RUSSIA

IF CONSTITUTIONALIST FACTION REFUSES TO MEET BOLSHEVIKI REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. MAY WASH HANDS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 30.—Diplomatic circles today disclosed that the United States is threatening to withdraw support from the Russian Republic or Constitutionalist faction if the faction's leaders refuse to meet the Bolsheviki representatives in the Prince's Island conference.

Withdrawal of American support would mean the recall of troops from the Archangel region, embargo on shipments to Archangel and Vladivostok, and withdrawal of the recognition the United States has granted to the Russian Constitutionalist diplomats at Washington.

England, France, Japan and Italy probably would take similar action, leaving Russia to fight out its own problems. It is understood that a memorandum has already been given to the Russian representative at Washington stating the American position.

SEC. BAKER MAY BE PRESIDENT'S PROXY

AUTHORITATIVELY ANNOUNCED HE WILL GO TO PARIS IN FEBRUARY AND WILSON WILL RETURN SOON AFTER

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 30.—It is authoritatively stated that Secretary of War Baker will come to Paris in February. This may mean, it was said here, that Baker will be the President's proxy when the President returns to the United States about February 15.

STRIKES IN BRITISH SHIPYARDS

THEY ARE DECLARED OF BOLSHEVIKI ORIGIN AND DIS-CREDITED BY LEADERS OF NATIONAL TRADES UNION

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

London, Jan. 30.—Frank Smith, secretary of the British Ship Builders' and Engineers' Union, told the United Press that the British shipyard strikes are of Bolsheviki origin. He declared that so-called shop stewards, who are really English Bolsheviki, had organized the strikes under the direction of local boards similar to the Russian soviet, in opposition to the desires of authorized leaders of the National Trades Union. He says he has received reports that Lenin has financed the agitation from Russia.

The executive committee of the Ship Builders' Union has disclaimed all connection with the strikes. Smith stated that the agitators had called a congress to meet at Barrow-in-Furness next week, and that Barrow is the Bolsheviki headquarters in England.

Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 30.—Striking ship builders here today raided the yards and dragged non-union workers from their jobs. The strikers have issued an ultimatum to the provost marshal that unless the employers agree to open negotiations tomorrow they will cut off the water supply of the city.

DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES

PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSES THEIR DIVISION AMONG ALLIES LIKE BURGLAR'S LOOT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 30.—It was authoritatively intimated today that the participation of the United States in the peace settlement may hinge on the decision reached regarding the disposition of the German colonies. The peace conference today resumed discussion of the colonial question. It is the third day which has been devoted to the subject.

President Wilson believes that the league of nations will be given a death blow if the Allies insist on dividing up the German colonies like burglar's loot. The President holds that the league's purpose is the handling of such problems.

Wilson's firm stand has confused his opponents, who are now believed to be stalling for time in order to readjust their positions and decide on a course of action.

DEMobilIZATION IN U. S. IN FIFTEEN DAYS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 30.—It was officially announced today that the demobilization of all soldiers in the United States slated for discharge will be completed within fifteen days.

BUSINESS EXPANSION

HENRY-BROWN COMPANY BUYS ODD FELLOWS' BLDG. AND WILL DOUBLE PRODUCTION

Responding to the upward trend of business in Glendale, the Henry-Brown Company, manufacturers of the Sierra Club Ginger Ale and other popular beverages, has just consummated the purchase of the Odd Fellows' two-story brick building at the corner of Isabel and Wilson avenues. They will take possession within thirty days and will remodel it to fit their needs, installing new and up-to-date machinery and other equipment needed by their rapidly increasing business.

This means a great enlargement of their plant and staff of employees. Owing to the phenomenal growth of their business, their present quarters on Broadway are absolutely inadequate to take care of the trade they now have, much less to meet the new patronage that is coming to them daily. The purity and goodness of their product is bringing inquiries from all parts of the country and to supply the demand a greatly enlarged plant is necessary.

The property passed out of the hands of the Odd Fellows' organization several months ago. Pasadena parties acquiring title. A meeting of the Odd Fellows' Lodge will be held this evening to decide upon one of several locations which members have in view to lease for the headquarters of the Lodge, of which C. E. Rambo is Noble Grand and M. E. Brown, Secretary.

THEATER ATTRACTIONS

The Thursday afternoon and evening program at The Palace Grand Theater offers plenty of attractions. In the first place there will be the official allied war review by means of which Glendale can witness wonderful spectacles which he might not have been able to see in such detail and perfection had he been present in Europe at the time they occurred. They are of surpassing interest to every American and no one should lose a chance to view them. There will likewise be the interesting and amusing review of topics of the day as compiled by the Literary Digest and last, but by no means least in importance, the big screen story, "The Wildcat of Paris," showing how the desperate leaders in the lawless underworld of Paris rallied to the defense of the tri-color when the Hun was at the gates. It is said to be one of the most thrilling pictures recently seen in Glendale.

Friday afternoon and evening the ever-popular Japanese artist, Sessue Hayakawa, will be seen in a dual role in "Bonds of Honor," pronounced a great drama in a beautiful Japanese setting which is a delight to the eye. It will be supplemented by the always enjoyed outdoor pictures of Barton Holmes.

INFORMAL LUNCHEON

Mrs. Mary J. Brooks and Miss Elizabeth S. Ainsworth, of Montrose, formerly of Glendale, gave a charming informal luncheon in honor of their house guest, Miss Daisy McClure, of Sacramento, on Wednesday. Covers were laid for eight. Beside the guest of honor, there were present, Mrs. Caroline Ainsworth, Mrs. W. C. Heinen, Mrs. Arthur Wintersgill, Mrs. Frances Wilcox, Miss Elsie Casperson, Miss Ainsworth and Mrs. Brooks.

Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Casperson have lately come from Philadelphia and are now house guests of Mrs. Wintersgill, of Glendale.

COMMUNITY SING

Glendale must not forget the Community Sing which will take place as usual this evening at Glendale Union High at 7:45 o'clock. It is expected that a Hollywood singer will accompany Professor Kirchoffer and give several solo numbers. New attendants on the Sing who want song books will be glad to know that the consignment ordered several weeks ago has arrived and that they will be on sale tonight at 10c each.

MERCHANT MARINES

THEIR HAZARDS DESCRIBED BY MILTON JACKSON, A FORMER GLENDALE RESIDENT

Milton Jackson, brother-in-law of George Brewster, was a guest in his home the early part of this week. He has been in the Merchant Marine service as a steward during the war and is here on a short furlough. He is a son of Mason C. Jackson, who formerly resided in Glendale. During hostilities he had some decidedly risky and exciting experiences. For instance, he was on the "Christiana" when it was sunk off the Azores about 250 miles west of St. Michaels and with other survivors was in an open boat for five days and four nights. Through his determination to save the vessel's dog, he was the last to leave the ship. He was also on the "Ethel," one of the thousand-ton supply ships of which the Ship Building Board ordered several hundreds constructed. She was overloaded and the boat sunk about three miles off Jupiter Light on the Florida coast. That time the crew was three days and four nights in an open boat before it was picked up by a coastwise vessel and taken to Cuba.

Still another hair-raising experience was when he was on the way to Italy with a convoy and the vessel just ahead of him was sunk by a submarine and his boat had to pass over the same ground. While in La Havre he experienced several air raids in which the attempt was made to bomb an ammunition storehouse quite close to where his vessel was stationed and which, if successful, would have meant the end of him. In London he had a similar experience.

He had much to say in praise of the English trawlers or mine sweepers, who, he says, are wonderfully courageous men. He also has interesting tales to tell in connection with his duties as steward as for example paying 25c a pound for potatoes in Brazil.

When he learned that his vessel was coming to San Francisco via the Panama Canal, he secured leave and took a short-cut for home via the Overland Limited. He will probably join his ship when it gets around to San Francisco.

PUPILS' RECITAL

An affair of considerable interest and importance took place Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Vivian R. Webb, 115 E. Elk avenue, a recital of her pupils, which included a varied and highly entertaining program. It was supplemented by an extra—a pretty fancy dance performed by the little daughter of the hostess. The heaviest number of the evening was the duet for two pianos by Maynard Toll and George Blech, which was executed with credit to both players. The program in detail follows:

Duet, Rain and Sunshine (Vogt), Charles and Genevieve Burr; (a) Eskimo Lullaby (b) The Cello (Gagnor-Blake), (c) Melody in F (Simplified), (Rubinstein), Carroll Toll; At the Brook (Karganoff), Laura Moyses; (a) Through the Looking Glass (b) On the Train (c) Swim in the Pool of Tears (Lynes), Genevieve Burr; Duet—The Mill (Volk-mann), Charles and Genevieve Burr; Elfin Dance (Grieg), Barbara Kranz; Duet—The Children's Ball (Terschak), Helen and Irene Robinson; To a Wild Rose (MacDowell), Irene Robinson; A Shepherd's Tale (Nevin), Helen Robinson; In the Lovely Month of May (Merkle), Barbara Blech; Duet—The Postillion (Volkman), Helen and Irene Robinson; The Mill (Jensen), Maynard Toll; In the Hall of the Mountain King (Grieg), George Blech; Hungarian Dance No. 5 (Brahms), Doris Moyses; Chromatic Valse (Godard), Marjory Sherman; Duet for two pianos—Rondo Brillante, Op. 31 (Mohr), Maynard Toll and George Blech.

AN EXACT TRANSCRIPT

Attention has been called to a misunderstanding on the part of some readers concerning the letter received by James W. Pearson, of this city, from the office of the Postmaster General at Washington concerning telephone tolls, which was signed by David J. Lewis. To clear up any doubts the statement is here made that the copy as printed in the Evening News is an exact transcript of the original letter received by Mr. Pearson, which he brought to the News for publication. The original was returned to him and is now in his possession. The letter, it will be observed, contradicts in several particulars statements of the local telephone company and of the State Railroad Commission.

WEATHER FORECAST: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday.

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

TOWN TALES—HUMOROUS AND OTHERWISE

Barber Hanning on the boulevard tells of 200 cases of hiccoughs in Chicago throwing the populace of the Windy City thus afflicted into paroxysms covering two-day periods. He claims that a Tropico section resident suffering from a like attack of hiccoughs stopped same by eating a quart of ice cream. According to the barber's theory, he ate so much there was no room left for the hiccoughs.

The Hon. John Robert White, Glendale Assemblyman, declares he will soon be qualified as a lawyer as well as a business man, the state having presented him with the seventeen varieties of California codes, etc., at the opening session of the Legislature.

W. B. Kirk, the insurance man, told an interesting story of California as it was, stating that he visited a Northern California town not more than five years ago, and the office of the only hotel in the village was a saloon. This was at the Greater Glendale meeting, and the speaker praised the Legislators of the state in their early ratification of the national prohibition amendment. Yet cannot some old-timer recall when the only building in many a California town in the early days was the combination saloon-gambling house and dance hall?

A soldier complains to the writer that upon his return to Glendale he has to be extremely careful of his speech. If the boys say "Excuse my French" every once in a while, don't mind. They will be talking Glendale's United States in a little while. It is indeed hard to become accustomed to fuzzy root beer of the drug store variety after having had nothing stimulative for days other than army coffee and French cognac.

WORK PLUS—

Every-day contact with every man you meet in even a community like Glendale points out an age-old law that is obvious to the larger share of people, yet totally unobserved by others, to their misfortune.

Work is the keynote of everything. Capital, enthusiasm, employes, pomp, power—all fall before work. Mostly it is a labor of love, too. No matter what is done, work is entailed, and unless you do your share your stock is going to dwindle below par and there you are.

A mine not at work is worth little. Likewise a person. As Ben Franklin said, "Keep your shop and it will keep you." But you have to have a shop—not an empty storeroom; you have to be able to deliver the goods. You can't lazy along very long. It is simply a matter of work.

A GOOD TIME FOR INTERIOR DECORATING

Many Glendalians are planning the redecoration of the interiors of their homes at this time. Indeed, this is a good idea. With the many skilled artisans loosed from government construction work, those people of means who are contemplating this step would aid in the readjustment of labor conditions in a local way by tiding over the painters at this season.

There are several factors entering into redecoration of homes at present. First, and most important, the selling price of a structure is enhanced by paint without adding a penny to the taxes. Second, the bright, new wall paper or tinted calcimine gives a cheerful effect to the home life which is well worth the investment. With boys returning from the war, with people recovering from distressful epidemics, and with the generally rosier horizon of peace on earth, a little bit of paint will work wonders.

Glendale dealers are anticipating the needs of householders in the way of domestic decorations this sunshiny season.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED

Utter chaos seems to prevail in European newsgathering centers, judging from the confused reports printed in our great daily newspapers. Germany is reported as launching an army of 800,000 against Poland; Ukrainians, Poles and Estonians are said to be bombarding each other's strongholds; the Russian Bolsheviks are credited with owning immense numbers of guns of all calibers and great quantities of ammunition. If these things are true even in part, why should a German army of such size, or any size, be allowed to exist in defiance of armistice terms? And if the "starving nations" of Europe have millions of money to expend for munitions of war, why should they be furnished with food? Let them spend their money for food, not for guns and ammunition. Either the conditions are grossly exaggerated by correspondents or else a great amount of sympathy is being wasted in America.

AN INSULT TO THE SOLDIERS

The assertion that the returning soldiers will rush to the rescue of the imperiled German beer business is an insult which every friend of these brave men will resent. It is a safe assertion that at least 65 per cent of the men and officers of the American army are prohibitionists, and most of the other 35 per cent are sufficiently intelligent to realize the German nature of the business and consequently are by no means enthusiastic about it.

Any one who will attend the hearing of the Senate committee investigating the activities of the brewers and the Germans during and before the war, will realize just how this propaganda tending to create the impression that the soldiers are all champions of booze started. Ten to one it had a German father and a German mother.

PAID IN FULL

In April, 1917, you went into partnership with James Yeager, American.

You wanted protection for your family, your income and the privileges you deemed necessary to proper living.

Several thousand miles away an army of arrogant, outlaw millions had begun a campaign of ruthless world conquest, accompanied by crimes against women, children and property. This horror was striding toward your home.

Yeager agreed to receive training, brave the submarines and fight this menace which had taken on forms more terrible than history recorded. As your part of this partnership you were to remain at home, do your part in financing Yeager's crusade, see that his family had financial assistance, and pay him \$30 a month. You felt that you had a good bargain.

On October 12, 1918, near Verdun, Yeager, while performing his duties under the terms of the contract, was cut off with a few companions in an exposed position under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. He stood off the foe with his automatic rifle until severely wounded.

After lying seven hours with a companion reinforcements arrived, and two stretcher-bearers came with only one stretcher. Your partner, Yeager, demanded that the other man be taken first. When they returned for Yeager he had been released from your contract—he was dead!

Next April, just two years after the signing of that agreement, you will be asked to carry out the final part of your stipulation by subscribing to the Victory Loan. Will you meet that obligation cheerfully or begrudgingly?

MARRIAGE MADE EASY

(By United Press)

PARIS, Jan. 14. (By Mail).—The French chamber and senate have now agreed to a large extent on the proposed law for simplifying the marriage ceremony in France.

This is one of the necessities that the war brought home to the French people. Under present French laws the number of formalities to be complied with, the number of authorizations to secure, the number of certificates and documents to present before a marriage can be performed is so great that it is not too much to say that these laws constitute rather a serious obstacle to matrimony.

With the heavy losses suffered by the French during the war, and with the ever decreasing birth rate, the French people and parliament have come to a realization of the necessity of doing everything possible to bring marriage within the reach of all.

The new law will reduce the number of witnesses necessary for a marriage from four to two, obviate the necessity of giving the names of the father and mother of the contracting parties in the published notice of the marriage and render unnecessary the legalization of the various documents, such as birth certificates, which are demanded for a marriage.

NEARLY ALL WOUNDED YANKS OUT OF ENGLAND

(By United Press)

LONDON, Jan. 17. (By Mail).—American wounded have been so rapidly evacuating hospitals in England that today there are but three hospitals in operation. They are operated by the American Red Cross. These

three hospitals, which ordinarily hold several thousand have but 1000 wounded Americans in them. Two are at Liverpool and one at Southampton.

Altogether the American army and Red Cross operated fifteen hospitals in Great Britain. Twelve of these have been closed. Practically all of the wounded have been sent home. More than 5000 were taken home during the first two weeks of December.

It is expected that practically all wounded Americans will have been removed to the United States by February.

HOW HUN ARMY SPIES WERE RECRUITED

(By United Press)

LONDON, Jan. 17. (By Mail).—How German militarism developed a huge spy system to spy on its own soldiery is told here by the British admiralty.

According to the admiralty's information all letters from home to the German private or non-commissioned officer were subject to a close censorship by battalion officers.

It sometimes happened that a father, mother or sister would very openly express its dislike of the German government.

An officer would immediately call the soldier receiving such letters before him and give him the alternative of becoming a spy or having his family court-martialed.

Knowing what that meant the soldier invariably agreed to be a spy to save his family.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One-half acre of land with 5-room plastered house, barn, fruit trees and berries. Will take Ford in part payment; also 300-egg Cypher's incubator, good as new, \$15; Barred Rock rooster for breeding purposes. J. W. Fillingier, West Park avenue, below S. P. tracks. 12616*

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and buggy, or will trade for chickens or girls' bicycle. Tel. Glendale 1222. 12613

FOR SALE—Black Minorca and Barred Rock hatching eggs. 528 E. Raleigh St. 12611*

FOR SALE—Furniture of six-room bungalow, No. 319 North Kenwood St. Owner there Saturday, February 1st. 12513*

FOR SALE—White Muscovy duck eggs for hatching. Tel. Black 36. 12613

FOR SALE—Modern six-room bungalow, three bed-rooms, gas floor furnace, garage, variety bearing fruit trees, excellent location. THIS WEEK ONLY \$3000. Pearson's Real Estate Office, 109 East Broadway. Phone Glendale 1074. 12613

FOR SALE—About 14 sacks of briquets, all or in part. Call 1520-J, Glendale. 12613*

FOR SALE—Several orange groves, ¼ acre, 1½ acres, 5 acres, in good condition, with buildings and improvements, \$2,800, and upwards. Investigation solicited. E. H. Kerkier, 136 North Brand. 12612*

FOR SALE—Large house on Lomita avenue with one and one-third acres, barn, garage, chicken and rabbit corrals, fruit, nice cement cellar. Must be sold at sacrifice. J. F. Chandler. Phone 484-M or 260-V. 12611

GOATS—Fresh and coming fresh this week, bred to registered stock. Bargains. Visitors welcome. Glendale Goat Exchange, 1113 E. Harvard. 12611

FOR SALE—Large oak, roll top office desk and chair, good as new. \$20. R. A. Siple, Glendale 717-R. 12512*

FOR SALE—Five acres, four acres in oranges, family orchard, water, gas, electricity, fine income home. Small dairy goes with place if desired. A. B. Clement, owner, 1321 N. Pacific Ave. Mon-Thu-Sat

FOR SALE—Modern, seven-room bungalow and two sleeping porches. Lot 60x135. Price for a few days, \$3,500. Glendale 717-R. 12513*

FOR SALE—160-Egg Sure hatch incubator for sale at half price, only \$9.50. 402 E. Dryden. 12512*

FOR SALE—Fifty or 100 ft. front at 306 N. Jackson St. with modern bungalow, hardwood floors, built-in effects; fruit. See owner on premises or phone Glendale 1220. Will consider lot or small acreage as part payment. 12413

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Oliver two-horse plow; one Planet one-horse cultivator. Call 443 Salem St., Glendale, or phone Glendale 549-M. 12416*

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rhode Island Red cockerels for breeding; and laying pullets. Glendale 1389-J. 12415

FOR SALE—Hatching eggs and baby chicks from heavy utility stock, both Leghorns and Anconas. 1236 So. Glendale Ave. Tel. Gl. 1287-W. 12415

FOR SALE—Nice little home place with four-room house and bath. Lot over 300 feet deep, and 50 feet wide, improved street, fruit and flowers. Price is \$1500, and will accept payments of \$15.00 per month. Vacant. Just right for chickens and garden. SEE IT. No. 831 North Louise St. 12311

FOR SALE—Two gas plates, one two-burner and one three-burner. Tel. 948-J. 12512

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80 acres two miles off State highway, 33 miles from Los Angeles. California house, 16x40 feet, some young fruit, three barbed wire fencing, never-failing spring, some timber large and small, auto-road to place. 1,000-ft. elevation, foothill, rolling-land, deep, dark, loose soil brings a yearly crop. Irrigation not required. Open surroundings, home-like. Mail delivered at door. Stores near by. Twelve miles from Owensmouth. Good and well-to-do neighbors. Price \$3,500.00. About 15 acres in cultivation. I want from one to five acres of equal value. Will not assume over \$500.00. Near Glendale or Lankershim. Frank T. Davis, Owner, No. 956½ Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Cal. 12616

GOATS—Coming fresh this month and next bred to registered stock, bargains. Glendale Goat Exchange, 1113 E. Harvard. 11911

GOAT FOR SALE—Be fresh in 3 weeks, \$35. Call 1001 E. Palmer. Phone Glendale 61-M. 12513

FOR SALE—Fine wheeled chair never been used. No reasonable offer refused. Mrs. Hall, Providencia and Flower, Burbank. 12513

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DENTIST
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FOR SALE—Two-cylinder Maxwell, with all equipment, just as it came out of factory, for less than \$100. Car is in good running condition. Will make fine truck. Call 1320. 12512

FERTILIZER—Now is the time to fertilize your lawns, flowers and gardens. Get your fertilizer from White's dairy, phone Burbank Green 24. Address Route A, Box 283, Burbank. 7611

WANTED—First class tire man. None other need apply. Tarr's Tire Store, Broadway and Louise. 12614

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WANTED—Girls and women. Glendale Laundry. 12411

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MONEY TO LOAN—Calvin Whitling, 110 S. Brand. 8811

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FOR EXCHANGE—\$800 Glendale lot for five-passenger auto. No junk. 218 N. Central Ave., Glendale. 12316*

FOR EXCHANGE—For clear lot worth \$1,000 or equity in house, my equity in nice Los Angeles home. Balance, \$2,600, payable monthly including interest, 8-room, chalet style, cement porch front and side, cement driveway and garage. End of Washington car line, walk one block west, then one and one-half blocks south to 2119 Mineral Ave. 12613*

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FOR RENT—Teams for plowing, harrowing and hauling. Phone 408; evenings, 884. Chas. W. Kent & Son. 7111

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NEW STREET NAMES,
NEW RESIDENTS,
NEW ADDRESSES

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A Necessity

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I herewith subscribe for a copy of the 1919 Glendale City Directory, and I agree to pay to the order of the Glendale Evening News Three Dollars upon delivery of copy of said Directory.

Approved..... Signed..... Subscriber.

The Glendale Evening News

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304 East Broadway

Glendale, Cal.



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GLENDAL DYE WORKS
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Personals

Miss Augusta Atto left Tuesday evening for her home at Salem, Ore.

R. M. Jackson, member of the City Council and Secretary of the Elks' Club, is very ill.

Mrs. Sam Webb, who has been living on Lomita avenue, has gone to Santa Ana to spend several months with a cousin.

Mrs. Mattison B. Jones reports that her mother, who has been very ill, is so far recovered that she is now able to be up though still very weak.

Mrs. A. L. Gambrell, of Chowchilla, Cal., is a guest in the home of Mrs. J. M. Border, of South Louise street. They were old neighbors in Iowa. She will be here for some time.

William Chappell, who is now making his headquarters at the Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, spent Wednesday in Glendale and was planning to go from here to Sycamore Grove to see his son.

Mrs. W. G. Botsford, of Toronto, and little son, have been guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chase of Riverdale Drive. They are members of a party who are wintering and taking in the sights of Southern California.

Mrs. Wash Hunt entertained at luncheon Tuesday noon in honor of Mrs. Roberts, of Chicago, her guest list including Mrs. W. W. McElroy, Mrs. Dorothy Dow and mother, Mrs. H. E. Bartlett and Miss Jennie Cornwell, all of Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Fellows with their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Wood and baby son, of Detroit, friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chase of this city, will arrive in Los Angeles this evening to spend several weeks motoring about California.

Pierson Hanning, proprietor of a barber shop on Brand boulevard, has received a New Year's greeting card from B. Douglas Balthis at Coblenz, Germany. Balthis, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Balthis, North Brand boulevard, is with the Engineer Corps of the American Army of Occupation.

Ellis Thomas, Second-Class Yeoman, son of Mrs. Sarah E. Thomas, of 342 West California avenue, returned Wednesday night to San Francisco after a fifteen-day furlough. He has been in service at the Mare Island Navy Yard for about six months, but hopes to be released soon.

Mrs. S. C. Andrews, of Cedar St., has received a letter from her brother, Private Richard Royce, dated Cheffes, December 27th, in which he acknowledges the receipt of his Christmas box which she sent from Glendale. He was delighted with the contents which he said included everything he most wanted. He is in Company B, 55th Ammunition Train. He writes that on an average there are fifty rumors a day in regard to their home coming, but it is all a guess.

SALE AT AUCTION

The City of Alhambra will sell at public auction at the City Yards, on Saturday, February 1, 1919, at the hour of 10 a. m., the following property:

Four (4) head of horses.
Two (2) sets of harness.
Fire Hose, 2 1/2-inch (second-hand).

Old Auto Tires, Scrap Brass, Scrap Iron, Second-Hand Pipe, etc.

The successful bidder will be required to deposit cash or a certified check for twenty-five per cent. (25%) amount of bid.

No sale made by the City Manager shall be valid, or effective, until reported to and approved by the City Commission.

Upon the hearing, if the proceedings were unfair, or the sum bid be disproportionate to the value, the Commission may vacate the sale and direct new notice and a new sale.

If an offer of at least ten (10) per cent. more be made to the Commission by a responsible person, it is in the discretion of the Commission to accept such offer and confirm the sale to such person.

FRANK L. HILTON,
City Manager.

12642

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—Albert Putman and William Gray, Colusa county hunters, have filed a suit in the courts against Game Warden S. J. Carpenter to recover \$49 for forty-nine ducks which they alleged Carpenter confiscated recently. They aver Carpenter had no right to take the ducks as one of them killed 25 birds and the other 24, which was within the game law.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU—

That if it was Waterman's milk instead of Waterman's ink cows would not be necessary.

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropic. 2061

TUJUNGA

The next meeting of the Ladies' Aid will be at the home of Mrs. Lang on Monte Vista boulevard Thursday, February 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Gale Lewis and mother of Lansing, Mich., were guests of Mrs. J. H. Frost on Sunday. They are spending the winter in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the proud possessors of a new baby, William, Junior, who arrived on Wednesday. All doing well.

Miss Carrie Brown and Mr. Zachau are owners of new goats this week.

Mr. Carl Woodrow received a dispatch, Monday, from his old home in Minnesota, that his sister had been shot, and his mother in a serious condition, to come at once. He left at once for the East. Nothing more definite was given.

The Woman's Club met on Thursday to formulate work for the coming year. The next meeting will be held at Bolton Hall on Feb.

At 2:30 p. m., when the program will be announced and assigned for the coming month's work. They will meet the last Thursday in each month, continuing during the summer, on account of lost time, during the past year, that was given over to Red Cross work. It is hard work to get back from the bustling, hustling, drives of Red Cross work and war, to the more hum-drum times of "piping peace," but all of us need to tone down our tired nerves and bodies, lest in our zeal we overdo, and fall by the wayside. A good club with its research, and civic work is helpful to all of us, and at this time most needed.

A number of the ladies have been under the weather the past week and begin to think by the general lassitude prevailing must mean, "Spring Fever." As we can't go fishing, we can clean house or make gardens, which is always a woman's resource.

Miss Pasce is visiting in Los Angeles, and some of her friends who are occupying her cottage during her absence, are very much pleased with Tujunga and its many attractions.

Miss Mabel Hatch is attending the lectures on "Social Economics," at Hamburgers, the past two weeks, and reports them as very enjoyable, entertaining and instructive. She hopes to give us the benefits of these lectures later.

Mrs. Brummel and her two sons have returned to Los Angeles, on account of the opening of the schools there, but will return for a permanent stay at the end of the school year and become residents of their new home on Manzanita Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shiras, of Banning, were in Tujunga on Wednesday and Thursday, looking after their place. They were entertained by their many friends.

Mr. A. M. King, who has purchased the Osborn place on Sunset boulevard, moved his household goods up on Wednesday.

Mr. Ebersole, of Inglewood, a former resident, was a caller on Wednesday.

The call of the plowman is heard in the valley, as he busily turns over the ground for the busy householder, who has "spring fever," and armed with hoe and seeds, plants in time for the late frosts to catch the new shoots. But his zeal will be indefatigable and he will replant and later reap the benefit of his labors and, incidentally, pay water bills.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Where there is life there is hope, and where there have been spirits there is also hope. Archibald Taft, boxmaker of this city, has come to the rescue of those who do not agree with Senator Shepard of Texas and his amendment to the National Constitution. Archibald is buying all the whiskey barrels he can get and converting them into life-sized toothpicks. These toothpicks are innocent looking things, but according to Taft, one toothpick in a glass of lemonade and all is well. Half a dozen toothpicks in the lemonade and the Indoor Yacht Club will not be missed. Taft has discovered that the whiskey barrels absorb the essentials of the liquor.

OAKLAND, Cal.—More than one thousand men and officers were furnished the military service of the United States during the World War by St. Mary's College here, it was announced today. This includes one Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank Dunigan, of Sacramento; two Majors, William L. Dunn and John H. Devine, both of Oakland, and over two hundred officers of other ranks. Of the one thousand men who left the college for the war, two hundred came back wounded. Thirteen died in action.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGING—Done in Glendale, Mrs. L. B. Noble, 205 E. Harvard, or leave orders at Williams' Dry Goods Store. 11978

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SECRET TREATIES

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS
MAY HAMPER LASTING
PEACE

In a series of articles written for the United Press by Amos Pinchot, noted student of Political Economy, on the notorious secret treaties signed by the European allies since the start of the world war and before the United States entered the war, he says these documents will play an important role in the Paris conference. President Wilson's fight for "open covenants openly arrived at" has a direct bearing on these treaties and the initial effort of the conference to gag the press has focused attention upon these documents as a possible reason back of the desire for secret negotiations. Mr. Pinchot says:

The most formidable barrier athwart the road to a lasting and democratic peace is the little known series of secret treaties formulated by the Allies during the war, before America's intervention.

Up to this writing the American press has practically ignored the diplomatic "booby-trap" designed to annihilate any genuinely liberal peace plan based upon altruistic ideas or present-day aversion to any nation acquiring territory by conquest.

Not only must these secret treaties, which are in unalterable conflict with the "fourteen points," be abrogated before democratic ideas and methods prevail at Versailles, but, what is more important, and what is not at all understood, they must be abrogated by the peoples of the nations represented at the peace conference. Allied statesmen of Europe are powerless to revoke the barrier, even if they now desire to do so. Their hands are tied by the secret treaties themselves. The treaties, over the signatures of some of the very statesmen now acting at the peace congress, stipulate that no action by the peace congress shall abrogate the provisions of the documents themselves.

Only pressure of public opinion in a majority of the Allied democracies can force the issue. In this fact is thought to lie the real reason for the bold attempt of Jan. 15 to throttle public opinion before it could form, by confining all news and discussion of the peace negotiations to a colorless, non-committal daily communiqué.

If the terms of these secret treaties are carried out by the Allied governments (and representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy have already declared their intention of doing so), permanent peace becomes exceedingly improbable; and the conference at Versailles will merely set the stage for other conflicts, more terrible than the one recently ended.

For more than a year the liberal press of Europe has been thundering against the secret treaties. Far-seeing European statesmen have repeatedly demanded official repudiation of the secret treaties as a condition precedent to the Allied peace conference. The secret treaties have been the storm center of hundreds of secret conferences in parliamentary circles and behind closed portals of embassies and foreign offices. The secret treaties are the keystone of that discredited, grasping diplomacy for which President Wilson desires to substitute an international spirit of fair dealing.

Since Wilson arrived in Europe there has been growing evidence that between him and some of the spokesmen of the Allies certain seemingly irreconcilable differences have arisen. These will probably not vanish until the public here knows the truth and acts. The reason for these differences does not lie in the opinions of Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau or Premier Orlando, whatever their opinions may happen to be. None of these men is at liberty to fashion a really democratic peace, for they are bound by a set of agreements from which they dare not depart. These agreements, some in the form of secret treaties duly signed and sealed, and other mere "gentlemen's agreements" between the various governments, dominate the situation. While they exist the European representatives at Versailles are not free agents. They are mere attorneys, pledged to negotiate for their clients cut and dried schedules of annexations and trade redistributions which have nothing to do with democracy.

If the secret treaties stand, the war, from America's standpoint, will have been fought in vain and yet, with the various European governments committed, their agents at Versailles can only be free to act if the peoples of the Allied countries make such a demand for the repudiation of these reactionary agreements that the Entente governments will unanimously agree to drop them overboard.

The United States apparently entered the war in ignorance of the secret treaties arranged by the Allies, which now constitute an obstacle to a permanent, democratic peace.

There is every reason to believe that neither President Wilson nor the state department learned of the secret treaties until months after the war was declared, in April, 1917. It is also practically certain that when Foreign Secretary Balfour and former Premier Viviani came here early in the summer of 1917, as heads of the British and French missions, they failed to apprise this government of the existence of the treaties—for the reason there was an understanding

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(Dedicated to California Property Owners.)

Let the painters paint your buildings,
The best painter you can find,
And when you've found the painter,
You should look around to find
The paint that stands the weather
In this California clime.

And when you've looked and looked around,
There's only one, you'll say,
And that's Bass-Hueter's Pure House Paint—
The paint that's here to stay.

It's made in Black and White and Red
And Blue, Green, Gray and Brown,
And thirty other pretty shades
For city and for town.

It spreads and covers and shines and lasts
The best on land or sea,
For there's no other paint that will do the work
Like our grand old B. H. P.

So when you are going to brighten up,
Go to your own town store,
Demand Bass-Hueter's Best House Paints,
Which are absolutely pure.

And when you've got it on your home
You'll look at it and smile
And say: That paint was truly made
For this California clime.

—W. W. Walton.

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With the freshest, best food at right prices.

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ARCHIE PARKER

Sunset 59

Home 602

between the British, French, Italian and Russian governments that they should be kept under cover.

The text of the secret treaties was smuggled into the United States by a Russian sailor in January, 1918. Russian residents of New York placed them in the hands of the writer. Every effort was made to give the treaties publicity. They were, in fact, published in one newspaper of limited circulation, but beyond that a general taboo seemed to have been placed on them. Many attempts were made to convince senators and congressmen that it was their duty to put the secret treaties into the Congressional Record, but they contended either that it was "impossible" or "unpatriotic." It is not believed that even today a score of senators and congressmen have read the secret treaties in their entirety.

Representatives of Allied coun-

tries have been quoted as saying there are no binding secret treaties, but only informal memoranda. The British-French-Italian-Russian treaty, however, is by no means an "informal memoranda." On the contrary, it is a binding contract sealed and delivered in London, April 26, 1915, and generally referred to as the "London Pact." It was signed by Grey for Great Britain, Camon for France, Imperiali for Italy and Benckendorf for Russia. It is the contract setting forth the price to be paid for Italy entering the war "with all the forces at her command." The treaty has 16 articles, which provide for vast territorial concessions to be made to Italy "under the imminent treaty of peace." The word "imminent" was no doubt used because, at that time, it was generally assumed that Italy's inter-

(Continued on Page 4)

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ANOTHER LOOK-SEE

FURTHER SIGHTSEEING EXPERIENCES OF MAJ. GEORGE W. LEE IN WAR ZONE

(Continued from Wednesday)

Going to the west from this village we found within a quarter of a mile a road that would have rejoiced our heart the previous night, and turned northwest over it. Evidence of recent heavy traffic was prominent; the road had been resurfaced with large rock held in place at the edges by a continuous iron curb; it was worn and rough going, but not difficult. Soon after this we saw a Millet-like group of three,—man, woman and boy of about 14, coming back—evidently to look for their home,—the only civilians we saw on this part of the trip, and as they walked along the bleak landscape in single file with only a little knot of belongings over their shoulders, they blended singularly into the mase-en-scene. We soon reached No-Man's Land again and just beyond explored some of the surrounding terrain back of the Boche lines, on a long slope crowned by their trenches. Here we found large and deep dugouts having timbered entrances about five feet square, and running down to perhaps 30 feet under the surface at an angle of about 45 degrees into larger chambers, and places were visible for fastening tackle. Nearby were gun emplacements and we decided that the deep caches were for munitions as well as gun crews. They had subsequently been used by the Americans and salvage piles hereabout were an admixture of Boche and U. S. scrap. I got a rifle from one of these deep pits, where it was leaning at the door, apparently ready for use and still well oiled. Ahead of us in the valley lay another village in ruins—Cuisy—and we passed through it and again were sidetracked by the signboard, soon getting on to a road that took us to Septsarges, and that evidently was built by the Engineers quite recently—for ammunition train work and one-way traffic signs were still in place. It led over a steep hill down which we willingly walked while our car bumped and skidded with the brakes grinding and the engine shut off. The ruins of Septsarges also lay in a hollow and from here we turned southwest and quickly progressed towards Montfaucon. Along this region was perhaps the greatest evidence of intense recent action that we saw up to this time, for emplacements of 75's were frequent with large piles of used shell cases nearby. Little individual shelters lined the road and hillsides in frequent rows as though progress had been from time to time advanced a hundred yards. Wreckage of camions, auto tires, caissons, etc., lay everywhere, and the line of progress was shown by the direction of the holes in which the boys dug themselves in, facing the hill crests or evident strong points. We climbed Montfaucon with the car and found it a dominating ridge-end, from where views were possible to a great distance west, southwest and south, while rather extensive regions were also visible around the rest of the compass. The town was thoroughly shot up, as it was a very plain target crowning such a hill. One house perhaps 25x40 ft., alone still preserved its outline. It lay at the western edge of the village, but even its mansard third story was outline only. This chateau was said to have been the headquarters of the Crown Prince for many months in the campaign against the Verdun group of forts, and though from the outside it looked like other houses, within it showed much basis for such a theory. Reinforced concrete walls 16 inches thick had been carried from the cellar to the roof inside the original walls and in the center of the house was likewise a heavy reinforcement of concrete carried up to the second floor, where a heavy concrete floor on iron beams supported a concrete box about 4 ft. square that went straight up through the roof. A 60 ft. periscope formerly occupied this shaft, so that the Crown Prince could sit below amply protected and with it scan the whole surrounding country. We were told this periscope was in place when our doughboys captured the town, and that it had been sent to West Point on the Hudson as a trophy. Under the eaves at each corner of the house were slits perhaps three inches wide and 3 feet long through concrete reinforcement, either for additional lookout or for machine gun vantage point. Below the hill now puffed little locomotives on a line of Decauville—narrow-gauge, evidently recently installed and running over to the southwest, the nearest railroad line that formerly was held by the Germans, and we passed by quite a railroad yard of this equipment of tiny design in going toward the Argonne. To save distance we went across through Epinonville where the church still was quite recognizable and then over some stretches of shell-holed road, difficult to traverse. When we reached a main road again we struck south along it to Charpeny. Here again we got a "bum steer" from an officer, for he shot us over another cut-off to Baulay, where we were on top of a hill just above a river along the bank of which ran the Rue Nationale we sought, but our road to it down the hill was marked impassable for trucks, and it proved well nigh so for any vehicle,—slippery clay with deep chuck holes, and the empty ambulance going down with the engine

dead was only kept from tipping over at one place by sheer strength of muscles. This steep hillside covered by a thicket of brush like our hazel had barbed wire strung through the bushes pleasantly and was sprinkled with rifle pits to hold back the Allied advance. When we again got aboard we were on the final stretch of our progress forward. Many camions were constantly passing and we saw frequently engineer parties engaged in cleaning up and salvaging work. Our course was northwest along a beautiful valley, on the far side of which lay an abundance of wooden hills. Just here we stopped for a French poilu and carried him with us. He was on leave from Belgium, the first time home since the 1914 mobilization, and he told us he had not seen his wife since that time and that she was now at Nice, one of the refugees from this region. His home was at Fleville, just ahead, and when we reached it we saw with him his home and store battered and torn with the interior wrecked and open to the sport of the rain and wind. M. Bourgarisules certainly found a waste. He continued on to Grandpre with us to have his permission vised, so we went on through Sante Juvin, where the Huns had had a railroad depot with unloading platform of earthwork of great length which are still there,—then on up past the edge of a great amphitheatre, lying in which were two farms, frequently mentioned in the war news of October as a scene of fierce fighting, having been taken and lost and retaken. We easily visualized this situation, for they lay in a grassy plain, and the stone buildings grouped together compactly formed natural fortresses like haciendas in Spanish countries. The approach of Grandpre was thus about a half circle of open flat bottom land and it occupying a hillside loomed up with its destruction outstanding,—not razed to the ground. The houses and store walls were filled by the debris of fallen roofs, floors and contents, while the debris along the road had been cleaned up and lay as in windrows. German signs indicating location of various headquarters and medical dressing stations still were present on the walls and along the roads, directions to convoys or to villages were frequent, though now French signs also below them. Grandpre was taken and retaken several times and it looked the part. Just beyond we came to the earthworks where the Boche came back at first. These were breastworks perhaps four feet high and as thick and 200 feet long, with sides of woven fagots, and a series of these along each side of the road gave a symmetrical appearance quite new to our experience. On the whole they looked quite intact although some gashes from shell fire were to be seen. On beyond this through rolling country we reached the Argonne forest, and going up a considerable slope encountered our first unburied dead along the roadside. Two French soldiers, apparently marines, lying under a bank perhaps eight feet high just as they had originally fallen. In the edge of the thicket on the bank above lay another French poilu and 20 feet away in the bottom of a machine gun pit, one of several, was a dead Hun. We went on somewhat farther and then explored this area on foot. The term "forest" is rather misleading. The country hereabout is sharply rolling and presents a rather patchy appearance of thicket and tilled ground. The forest is not one of large trees, only small ones like second growth with much brush and small sapling,—thus when in leaf quite dense and preventing sight to any distance through it. Through this path ran such as stock make in our brush lots at home and the brush was markedly cut and gashed by the machine gun and shell fire and shell holes pitted the ground about. We realized truly here what any progress must have meant, because nothing had been touched apparently since the wave of bitter struggle had swept over it. Here one would find commanding a draw or at the brow of a little slope a series of gun-pits dug in the gravelly soil and perhaps 4x6 feet on the surface and four feet deep. From their placing could be discerned the direction from which an advance was expected and about them were still clothing, coats, overcoats, extra gear, munition, belts where they had been thrown off in stripping for the battle. Carefully placed in front of the machine gun pits within reach of the hand could be seen piles of hand grenades, belts of machine gun ammunition for the heavy type or half circles for the light portable machine gun would be neatly arranged close at hand and behind would be shot-off cartridges or machine gun belts used and thrown back out of the way. Here a wrecked machine gun, there trench tools, scraps of food, mess tins, and not infrequently in one of these pits the Boche slumped in a pile or dead on his knees as he was when he received his mortal wound. One such pit contained two Boches chained together, in death as in life. From such a nucleus of enemy fire upon ranging out into the surrounding thicket the zone of the French attack would be found. At places little piles of empty shells for rifle or machine gun, or perhaps French dead with grenades at hand or in belts upon them, though with other impediments apparently previously thrown away and at places the juxtaposition of these two groups was such that they could be visualized together. It was grim, terrible and con-

SECRET TREATIES

(Continued from Page 3.)

vention would bring a quick and favorable decision.

This treaty is the source of at least two seemingly irreconcilable conflicts as to the peace settlement, which have sprung up since Wilson arrived in Europe. First, as to the question whether the settlement shall provide for a League of Nations, or for continuance of the old "balance of power" plan, which has proven so fertile a war-breeder. And, second, as to whether Italy or the new Jugo-Slav nation shall control Dalmatia and the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

History seemingly proves that whenever a group of nations gets together with the purpose of massing such a preponderance of force that the rest of the world will be cowed into peace, the result has been the exact opposite. For instance, in 1882, under Bismarck's leadership, Germany, Austria and Italy formed the Triple Alliance, which created a combination of power dominating Central Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. In 1891, France and Russia formed a dual alliance as a counter-balance. Later, by the addition of Great Britain, this grew into the Triple Entente. These alliances were futile and resulted in war.

Notwithstanding this, if the attitude of Clemenceau, and Orlando and even Lloyd George at times seems to call for another alliance to establish another "balance of power," the fact is not altogether surprising for Article 9 of the treaty of April 26, 1915, pledges the Allies to preserve "the balance of power in the Mediterranean sea." The Mediterranean Sea, with its Gibraltar, its openings into the Adriatic and the Black Sea and the Balkans, its Suez Canal leading to East Africa, Persia, India and China, is the keynote not only of European military strategy but of the trade routes to the whole of the East. Thus, the premiers of the Allied nations cannot fail to take issue with Mr. Wilson's League of Nations plan when by a signed and sealed contract, they are pledg-

ing. There was much evidence that our doughboys were also here with the French, such as bits of uniform, mess tins, rifle parts, shelter halves, but we found no unburied U. S. soldiers among the relatively Boche and French. There were French poilu and Colonials, both Moroccan and Senagambians, as well as the Marines referred to previously. One of these Marines wore the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre and a telegram lay half open from one of his pockets. This area of horror and destruction was profoundly impressive in having these mute participants who fell, in their unchanged position, and I think none of us who saw this area could have otherwise appreciated what the fighting troops endured and overcome in the weeks of the October advance. The short afternoon was closing and our trip home necessitated a start back, so at 2 p. m. we began our 120-mile ride to Bazolles. We carried our poilu back to Fleville, and soon after stopped for a short rest and a cold bite from our provision box. The long threatening rain now began as we left here and pushed on toward Bar-le-Duc. At Varennes we found an old shop-up town again, one of some size and with a big salvage dump in operation. On what was apparently a railroad newly constructed over one destroyed during the armed stabilization that so long marked this region, and just after this we stopped for a few brief moments to look at a park of whippet tanks, perhaps a hundred or more, drawn in orderly rows, in an orchard, camouflaged, and with one-pounders or machine guns protruding from their turrets and their ammunition racks within well filled.

After our morning's experience, especially in the more open country, we appreciated how much these tanks must have added to our offensive, and were loathe to leave them with such casualness.

On south we drove through this zone of permanent trenches, wire entanglements and approached Clermont, a curious massive peak facing the east, where headquarter observation posts were maintained for our first Argonne offensive. And here we picked up the splendid highway that led us without mishap into Bar-le-Duc. The seas of mud and water flew from our wheels as we dashed over it, and pedestrians sheered off at the sound of our horn to escape a deluge. Some of them were Boche prisoners of war in squads under guard, some were French Colonials marching back to rest quarters. At 5 p. m. we reached Bar-le-Duc and checked in for a hot meal sorely needed. We obtained it at the Y. M. C. A. Officers' Club, steaming soup, chocolate, meat and vegetables, all appetizing and quickly served, but we were delayed here until about 6:40 by our chauffeur, as the French restaurant served food only after 6. From here again we splashed on through the darkness and though we missed the way once we regained the road easily, passing through Gondrecourt and Neuf-Chateau, to reach home at 10:30 p. m. stiff from our long sitting, wet above and muddy below, cluttered with souvenirs, but content, and welcoming the opportunity for a good bed and a regular meal again. A memorable trip that will loom large in our memories. Bazolles-Sur-Meuse, Dec. 10, 1918.

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ed to maintain a balance of power in the great strategic district of the Mediterranean.

In other words, the secret treaty of 1915 must be abrogated before a real League of Nations is possible.

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SACRAMENTO, Cal.—State aid for the construction of a San Francisco boulevard has been asked in a bill by Senator Canepa of that city. A new highway up Telegraph Hill is proposed.

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IOWA DISLOYALISTS HIT BY BILL TO CURB ALIENS

Communities of foreign-born people in Iowa, whose disloyalty and abuse of the freedom accorded them in this country and in Iowa have been brought to light during the war, are to be legislated out of existence by the general assembly, if a bill which already has been drafted becomes a law.

These people can no longer take advantage of everything that is offered in free America and free Iowa and give nothing in return. They must put away their foreign systems of local government, stop teaching in a foreign tongue and conducting their schools in the spirit of some foreign land rather than of America, reform their customs and become Americanized. These are among the purposes sought in legislation already planned.

The outstanding example of a foreign community which has lived entirely to itself in a rich section of Iowa for many years is the Amana Society in Iowa County. Serious trouble arose when the draft was on because of the opposition of the Amana people to the draft, and both the governor's office and the state adjutant general's department were appealed to at various times to help straighten out the draft troubles arising over this colony. They balked on the war activities and were successful in dodging the first Liberty loan.

The founders of the Amana Society all came from Germany and their methods of conducting their community are altogether foreign. The schools are conducted not only in a foreign tongue, but with foreign ideals emphasized, it is asserted.

In a recent issue the Marengo Sentinel and Democrat, published in close proximity to the Amana Society, attacks the organization.

"For many years there have been more foxy bootleggers in Amana than any place else of like population in Iowa," declares this paper.

"The so-called religious belief of the Amana Society is to the end that its members shall be religiously penalized for marrying; their women shall be religiously penalized for bearing children.

"The men of the colony are prohibited by orders from the elders not to vote at the regular elections. If these men do vote they are penalized. The foxy kaiseristic elders and officials are generally appointed judges of the election board. In this way the members are intimidated. If they do vote they are afterward punished.

"The usual wage at Amana is about \$28 a year. If that isn't slavery, than what is it?"

BETTER OFF UNCIVILIZED

Arctic Explorer Stefansson doesn't believe in trying to civilize the Eskimos. He would have them remain as they are now, believing, as he does, that when the white man begins meddling in their affairs it will be all the worse for them. He even cites an instance where a tribe of five thousand Eskimos, discovered in 1825, has been reduced to a miserable band of forty persons, because the white man's customs and habits were forced upon them by well-meaning people who wanted to save them from their benighted condition.

A few years ago it would have been enough to send a man to jail to express any such ideas as Stefansson now advances. But at this time there are many people who will agree with him. In fact, there are many who believe that the Eskimos come very nearly enjoying an ideal existence.

At this time they hold everything in common. There is, therefore, no poverty among them. There is no occasion for one member of the tribe deceiving or cheating another member—hence there do not have to be locks upon the doors of the huts. There is no laziness or idleness among them; all members of the tribe work or hunt or fish for the good of the tribe, and the cunning fellow doesn't use his wits in obtaining something from another without working for it. There is no greed and avarice, no jealousy of covetousness existing in the tribe. Neither is there any drunkenness or gambling—and disease is practically unknown in the region where they live. They do not have to support lawyers or doctors; not even editors or preachers. And we have the word of the explorer that there is no discontent or dissatisfaction in the whole tribe. Could civilization add to their success or prosperity or happiness?



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